Taluk); **BASAVANNA GOWDA** (Harihar Sub-Taluk); **S. RANGA RAO** (Chitaldrug Municipality); **M. GURUSIDDAPPA** (Davangere Municipality) and **MAHOMED USMAN SAHEB** (Harihar Municipality):—

Will the Government be pleased to state how many years is it since an estimate was prepared for constructing a tank near Kariyala Village, Javanagondanahalli Hobli, Hiriyur Taluk?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT** (**Mr. R. W. Scaldwell**).—

The project was prepared in 1929.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA.—With reference to the answer, why is the project not taken up yet although it was prepared as long ago as 1929?

Mr. R. W. SCALDWELL.—Because the return anticipated is very inadequate.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA.—Is financial return the only thing to be considered or does the welfare of the raiyat population also weigh with Government?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—All aspects of the case have to be considered whenever such schemes come up for consideration.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA.—Have the Government no idea of the economic condition of the raiyats of the area? If so, is it not desirable to take up the work even if the return is not very high?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—All that the Secretary stated was that the financial possibilities of the scheme are not encouraging. But the question itself is under consideration.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA.—May I know when the project will be taken up?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—I cannot say that now.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—Will the Government sanction the project if the raiyats agree to pay contribution?

Mr. R. W. SCALDWELL.—Even taking into consideration contribution at the rate of Rs. 150 per acre, the return will not come to more than 2 or 2½ per cent. So, an alternative project amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs, by which 600 acres can be irrigated, has been prepared. That also will be near Kariyala.

Mr. B. SITHARAMIAH.—It has long been under contemplation to take up some project which will be of special help to the raiyats of the Sira Taluk. So, will the Government take up any one of the two schemes now referred to by the Public Works Secretary, which will help both Hiriyur and Sira Taluks?

Mr. S. P. RAJAGOPALACHARI.—The question of Sira Taluk does not arise in this connection.

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET—*concld.*

Mr. T. SYED KHAJA PEERAN SAHIB requested that the grant for Unani dispensaries be increased and a ladies' section be opened in the Unani and Ayurvedic College for training ladies in the Unani system of medicine. In this connection, he pointed out that formerly ladies were being sent to Delhi for training but that practice had been given up after the establishment of the Ayurvedic and Unani College at Mysore. There was a demand from Mahomedan ladies for training and it was even understood that 9 or 10 applications had also been received in the matter. He thought that arrangements should be made to admit them into the college and give them the necessary training.

He next brought to notice that if there was delay in the repayment of advances taken by the raiyats for the purchase of sprayers and chemicals to combat black rot, ordinary interest was charged from the date of the grant of the loan and not from the due date and also that penal interest was charged from the due date. He thought that the double levy was unjust and requested that ordinary interest be taken only from the date on which repayment became overdue and that penal interest be altogether done away with.

He also prayed (1) that arrangements be made for the quick disposal of loan applications from coffee planters; (2) that village panchayat funds must not be permitted to be utilised for the construction of village panchayat halls, but on the other hand, they should be

spent for repairing the old school buildings, wherever they might be existing, so that the meetings of the panchayats might as well be held in such buildings; (3) that an Urdu middle school be established at Channagiri in the budget year as at present there was only a primary school at the place; (4) that a hostel be attached to the Urdu middle school for the convenience of the pupils thereof; (5) that an industrial school be opened at Tarikere, which was in forest area, for affording training to S S.L.C. students; and (6) that a high school also be opened at Tarikere for which a sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 had already been collected.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA regretted that many suggestions made by the members in the past relating to the budget had not been given effect to. Though the revenues of the State had increased, the grants for nation-building departments had not improved. He could not definitely understand what the industrial policy of the Government was. While they continued to provide larger and larger grants for losing concerns, they had been providing very meagre grants to profitable concerns like the Badanval Spinning Centre.

The SECOND MEMBER (Rajamantrapravina N. Madhava Rau) replied that it was not difficult to provide additional working capital to the Spinning Centre if that was required.

Mr. K. C. SUBBANNA, thanking the Government for this reply, said that such concerns were really beneficial to the public at large and deserved every encouragement. He then said that there were no irrigation facilities in Gundlupet Taluk which was a dry area The repeated representations of the people for an *anicut* across Mulehole had proved of no avail. Favourable consideration of the request was promised last year, but not given yet. He requested Government to provide funds for the *anicut* at least in the budget year.

Referring to the administration of the Police Department, he said that though the present Inspector-General of Police had done much to improve the morale of the department, corruption still existed in it, though on a smaller scale. This might probably be due to the fact that illiterate and uneducated men still continued in service. He thought that it would be better if more and more of educated people were taken to the service. He had brought this to the notice of certain higher officers of the department and he hoped that they would enquire into the cases and take steps to prevent corruption. At the same time, he feared that corruption might also be due to civilians being posted for the department since thereby the prospects of the subordinates already in the department were barred. He was therefore definitely against the posting of civilians to the Police Department so that at least a few of the subordinates of the department might aspire for some higher posts.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY thought that the grant of Rs. 10,000 for primary education required to be increased by another Rs. 10,000 at least. He next referred to the inadequacy of medical aid in the interior parts of the Mysore District and said that the District Board of Mysore was not able to provide funds for more than one dispensary in the current year. Private philanthropists were coming forward with large donations either in the form of buildings or in the form of cash, and he desired that the opportunities should not be lost but adequate funds be provided with the help of which more dispensaries could be opened. For instance, in the Mirle Village which contained a population of as many as 500, there was no dispensary although there was a keen demand for it and a building costing about Rs. 5,000 had been promised to be given by a local *sahukar*.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU stated that Government generally sympathised with the aspirations of all villagers to have separate dispensaries for themselves, but however pointed out that nowhere else were there as many hospitals and dispensaries as in the State.

Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY observed that dispensaries were abso-

lutely necessary at Saligrama and Krishnarajanagar.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that more and more dispensaries were being provided for as occasions arose.

Referring to the grant for middle schools, **Mr. Bale SIDDALINGA SETTY** said that it was quite inadequate and required to be enhanced considerably. For want of sufficient accommodation, pupils were experiencing lots of difficulties. The lessons also were not progressing satisfactorily. The only way to improve the position was to start a number of additional middle schools.

He then referred to the utterly inadequate arrangements made for water supply to Krishnarajanagar Town. The old town had enough of water supply as the river was very near to it. But the people were induced to shift to the new town and the old town was submerged. At the same time, necessary facilities such as proper drainage, good roads and adequate water facilities had not been provided. He requested that such necessities be provided without further delay.

Mr. K. SHAMA IYER paid a glowing tribute to the Government for presenting a surplus budget when most other administrations had not yet wriggled themselves out of their financial embarrassment He complimented the Government for their forward industrial policy which was being spoken of in appreciative terms and even emulated by statesmen and economists in British India. But in pursuing their policies in such matters, it would be well for the Government to take into their confidence accredited representatives of industrial and commercial interests all of which had necessarily played their part in augmenting the revenues of the State. British Indian Administrations had done so and profited by it.

Electricity and income-tax were bringing increasing revenues to the Government from year to year. But the Electrical Department ought not to aim at making profits. In the interests of agricultural and industrial concerns, the rate should be reduced substantially, more especially because the cost of production of power was very low. Income-tax, similarly, was a source of ample revenue to Government and the working of that department also should be placed on a more rational basis. For fixing up the assessable rates as well as for more specifically declaring the particular classes of people liable to the tax, a mixed committee of officials and non-officials should be appointed. As merchants paid a large part of this tax, place should be given on the committee to a representative of Trade and Commerce. Committees had been appointed in British India recently for suggesting a revision of the Income-tax Regulation on certain lines. It would be desirable to take similar action in Mysore also.

Mr. JATHARE NAIK pleaded (1) that drinking water wells should be given to people of the Lambani community wherever they lived; (2) that as many families of the community were very poor with no means of subsistence, agricultural lands should be given to them free of cost so that they might eke out a living by cultivating them; (3) that although a certain member belonging to the community was a graduate, and was the only graduate in the community so far, his case was unfortunately not considered while selecting Revenue Probationers and that he might be given at least some other suitable post in any of the departments of Government; and (4) that the number of scholarships for Lambani students be increased.

Mr. DODDEGOWDA requested that Kadaba, which was once a taluk headquarter, be soon converted into a model village, and necessary funds provided therefor. He also requested that electric lights be provided to the village early.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA prayed (1) that a committee be appointed to go into the question of restoration of minor tanks and the work undertaken according to a definite programme; (2) that, as there were no drinking water facilities in very many villages in Challakere Taluk and the District Board concerned was unable to provide funds for providing those facilities, funds to the necessary extent be

provided by the Government themselves for the purpose; and (3) that auction sale purchasers at *hulbanni* sales should not be permitted to levy exorbitant rates of grazing fee from the villagers, but that only a fixed rate per head of cattle be permitted to be collected.

Mr. B. N. BORANNA GOWDA said that he could not congratulate the Government on presenting a surplus budget as, in his opinion, the figures under Receipts had been arbitrarily inflated and reserves had been trenched upon for current expenditure. Though the budget under consideration, compared to that of 1930, showed an increase of as much as Rs. 54 lakhs in revenue, he regretted that grants under certain heads remained the same as in 1930. He was sorry that primary education had not made headway and much still remained to be accomplished. Electric power had not yet been supplied to most of the villages. Even such important places as Halebid and Belur, which had become places of interest to all globe-trotters and other distinguished visitors, had not been provided with electric lights. He reminded the Dewan in this connection of his promise in the matter of electrification of all important and holy places in the State and requested that at least a sum of Rs. 50,000 be provided for the programme of electrification.

In the matter of revenue collections, he did not agree with the Revenue Commissioner that most of the collections were due to the efficiency of revenue officers. In his opinion, the less said about the efficiency of the revenue officers, the better. He was sure that but for the coercive measures taken in almost all the cases, so much of revenue could not have been collected. In certain cases, even before the end of February, when only one *khist* became due, the full amount of instalment was being demanded and if any one failed to pay it in full, his cattle and even crops would be attached. The difficulties caused to the raiyats by the local officers were very considerable and the higher officers did not seem to be quite aware of it. Any number of petitions to the higher authorities were of no avail to the poor agriculturists. He asked whether the number of petitions addressed would not by itself show how the collections were being made. He therefore pleaded for a liberal policy in the matter of collections.

He next referred to the condition of the malnad and said that the grant of Rs. 65,000 provided for its improvement was inadequate as the bulk of it would be expended on medical aid rather than on improvement works. The few roads which existed were very bad. In most cases, there were no roads at all and the people were obliged to walk from village to village. The question of improvement of the malnad, therefore, required to be very specially looked into.

Mr. K. KENCHAPPA, referring to the Financial Secretary's statement on page 5 of the Explanatory Memorandum to the effect that the noticeable increase under land revenue in the current year was due to better collections on account of favourable seasonal conditions, said that he had so far been under the impression that the difficulties complained of were peculiar only to the districts of Chitaldrug and Shimoga. But after hearing the loud protests by almost every member of the House about the severity of the collection operations, he was forced to come to the conclusion that better collections must have been due to coercive measures adopted in all the districts alike. He pointed out that the percentage cost of collection was very high compared to the amount collected. The proportion of cost was not based, in the speaker's opinion, on any scientific basis and was unacceptable to the general tax-payer. The rates of assessment also were unduly high. In reply to the repeated representations made since the year 1923, Government had been stating that the difficulties complained of by the agriculturists were temporary ones and that therefore a permanent reduction of rates was not warranted. The speaker was sorry that Government went on saying so despite the real hardships brought to their notice.

He then pleaded for a reduction of salaries of Government officials and officers so as to conform to the economic condition of the State.

Lastly, the member referred to the inadequate grant for village improvement and requested that a larger provision be made so that greater attention could be paid to rural reconstruction work.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA at the outset wished that seating arrangements in the Assembly were improved so that all the members coming from one district might be accommodated in one particular block. He thought that that method would provide opportunities to the representatives of all the districts to represent their grievances in an orderly manner. Otherwise, the same members might go on urging the same points and others might have no chance of speaking at all, being unable to catch the President's eye.

Proceeding, he congratulated the Government on presenting a surplus budget. The observations made by the Dewan in para 19 of the Address to the Assembly would lead the people to think that the Government had after all come to understand the economic condition of the people, but such an impression would be wrong since there were no earnest efforts made at relieving the raiyats of their difficulties. He requested the Government to continue in the budget year also the several concessions granted to the raiyats towards the end of the current year. The member next requested that in all cases where the raiyats paid up their arrears for which the concerned lands might have been attached, the local officers should be instructed to hand back the lands to the owners without insisting upon the formality of their submitting formal petitions duly stamped.

He then referred to the high level of land tax in the Kolar District. He said that as the district was a dry area and no special water sources were available to help irrigation, the raiyat had to depend upon only dry crops for his sustenance. For this reason, the members had been praying, in season and out of season, for reduction of assessment in the district. But the Government were taking refuge under the plea that they could not go against the survey guarantee and that therefore the existing rates ought to remain in force until the next resettlement became due. He did not also agree with the view of the Government that a general and all-round revision would not be helpful to many individual landowners. In this view and also in view of the difficulties brought to notice by the representatives of the district, he requested that the rates of assessment in the district be reduced.

Mr. Patel BALE GOWDA, referring to the levy of education cess, said that the raiyats who paid the bulk of the cess had not been deriving the full benefit thereof, whereas those living in towns and cities were largely benefited by it. The masses were steeped in ignorance and yet, whenever a demand for the spread of literacy was made, the Government pleaded want of funds. Unlike those living in cities and towns, who earned their income in various ways, raiyats in the villages derived their income from only one precarious source, *viz.*, agriculture. He therefore suggested that the townspeople also should contribute towards the cost of education. He would even suggest that an education cess be levied on municipal assessment and that from the income so derived, necessary resettlement work be taken up, and schools provided for each group of villages for the time being. Later on, however, when the Government had enough funds, they might think of giving a school for each village.

He next stated that it was most unsatisfactory that almost all the major and minor tanks were remaining in a state of disrepair. Some of them had breached several decades ago. He would request that a list of all such tanks in each revenue unit be caused to be prepared and submitted to the *jamabandy* officers at the time of the *jamabandy* so that they might take needful action in the direction of arranging for their repairs.

Referring to the administration of panchayats, he said that collection work

as done by them was far from satisfactory. Lots of arrears had accumulated and it was highly desirable in the interests of the panchayats themselves that the collection work was taken over by the Revenue Department.

Mr. N. MADHAVA RAU replied that this question was under consideration.

Mr. A. M. VENKATASWAMAIYA requested that a waiting room for *gosha* ladies be provided in the Closepet railway station as considerable inconvenience was being felt by them, particularly during rainy seasons. He then referred to the difficulties of landowners under the Bolappanahalli Amanikere. The tank was constructed 40 years ago, but still channels had not been constructed to supply water for irrigation purposes. Consequently no wet crops could be grown on those lands. And yet, wet assessment as also contribution was being collected from the landowners. He did not know the justice of this action of the Revenue Department. He requested that a *nâla* be constructed from the tank at least in the budget year to supply water for irrigation purposes.

Mr. D. VENKATARAMANAPPA at the outset congratulated the Government on presenting a surplus budget and hoped that the budgets in future also would be surplus ones. He referred to the inadequate accommodation for in-patients in the Victoria hospital and requested that at least 50 more beds be provided. He also brought to notice that poorer patients were not receiving due attention in the hospital and requested that such patients ought to be shown every possible sympathy and attention. In regard to education, he was glad that the Bangalore City Municipality had been spending a large amount of money in opening additional primary schools, but was sorry that when the pupils went out of those primary schools, there were not a sufficient number of middle schools to accommodate all of them. He therefore requested that more middle schools be provided in the city, funds to the necessary extent being found by withdrawals from accumulated reserves.

He next brought to notice the difficulties experienced by Thigalars in Bangalore City. Gardening was their only occupation and they were deprived of that occupation consequent on the acquisition of their garden lands in connection with the construction of Sir Puttanna Chetty Town Hall and the improvement of its surroundings. The persons affected had asked for grant of lands near the Sunnaka' Farm in exchange for those acquired, but their request had not been complied with. He requested that the representation be considered both urgently and sympathetically.

Mr. V. VENKATASWAMI CHETTY suggested that interior villages be selected for being converted into model villages, and not those on road-sides. Thereby, inter-village communications would improve since officers would have to visit the model villages frequently. Referring to educational expansion, he pointed out that it could be secured without much expenditure. In this connection, he recalled to mind the suggestion contained in the famous Memorandum of Mr. C. R. Reddy in respect of the establishment of incomplete middle schools in the villages. But unfortunately, the incomplete middle schools which then existed had been abolished since, and pucca middle schools were located only at taluk headquarters. So, young pupils from all the surrounding villages were compelled to go to taluk headquarters for receiving middle school education. The distance being very long in many cases, the parents preferred to keep the pupils at home and the young pupils remained ignorant of the three R's. The member therefore suggested that the first few classes of the middle school grade be opened in each primary school and those having S.S.L.C. or even Lower Secondary qualification, plenty of whom were available, be appointed as teachers. It would be enough, he thought, if pucca middle schools were opened at all hobli headquarters. He also pleaded for adequate attention being paid by Government for imparting technical education to pupils as that would be helpful to them in the long run. To

this end, he requested that the grant for technical education be doubled.

Mr. MUNIVENKATAPPA pleaded very strongly for special educational facilities for pupils of the Voddar community. Although a sum of as much as Rs. 25,000 had been provided for scholarships to depressed class pupils, he pointed out that Voddar pupils were not benefited even to the extent of Rs. 1,000. There were also no free boarding homes for pupils of the Voddar community. Persons of this community were mostly employed on large public works and therefore had to move from place to place along with their wives and children. As a result of these difficulties, the Voddars were the most backward of all the backward communities. Even a hundred persons of the community could not be said to have received education. In these circumstances, he requested that some special facilities be created for giving education, at least up to the primary stage, to the pupils of the Voddar community.

RESOLUTIONS ON THE BUDGET.

Resolution No. 1.

Mr. T. MARIYAPPA moved the following resolution :—

"This Assembly recommends to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja that the grant under 'Salaries' for Public Service in the case of all officials drawing Rs. 150 and above be reduced by 12½ per cent with a view to earmark the savings for the improvement of rural conditions."

In doing so, he said that he had no doubt that the resolution would be most unwelcome to the officials of Government who would be affected by it. But he would request them not to get offended. He very well knew how some years ago when depression overtook the whole world and the condition of the raiyats in Mysore was very precarious and when representations were made to Government that salary cuts should be effected, the officials willingly adjusted themselves to the new situation. But, very soon, the cuts were withdrawn although the conditions had not improved. It might be that the revenue collections were, as stated, very satisfactory in the present year. But that was certainly not due to favourable seasonal conditions. On the other hand, it was due to coercion by local officials and there could be no two opinions about it so far as the general public were concerned. The condition of the raiyat was still as bad as ever. His earning capacity had not improved. In no respect was his position better, compared to that 10 years ago. On the other hand, it had worsened. While on the one hand he was not getting even that income which he had been getting formerly, on the other, the burden of taxation had substantially increased without any corresponding relief being provided to him. The cost of the administration had gone up considerably. Huge salaries were being paid to the higher officers of Government. The scale of salaries paid to them could not be compared to salaries paid elsewhere. The Government had ordered the salary cuts more to tide over their own financial difficulties than with a view to meet the wishes of the representatives of the people. If the Government were anxious to relieve the raiyats, they would not have withdrawn the cuts. While in British Indian provinces the salaries paid to the highest officers had been reduced, no step in that direction had been taken in Mysore. With the recent inauguration of provincial autonomy, the Ministers in British Indian provinces had accepted a lower salary of Rs. 3,000 while the Executive Councillors had all along been getting as much as Rs. 5,000 as salaries. Wherever there was Responsible Government, the Ministers would be bound to act according to the popular will and accept more reasonable salaries. But where public opinion had no effect on the Government, where, in other words, there was no Responsible Government, high salaries were paid without any reference to the wishes of the people. It could not be contended that there were no patriots in Mysore willing to accept lower salaries. In fact, it was their patriotism that had prompted them to accept cheerfully cuts in their salaries in 1930. And on